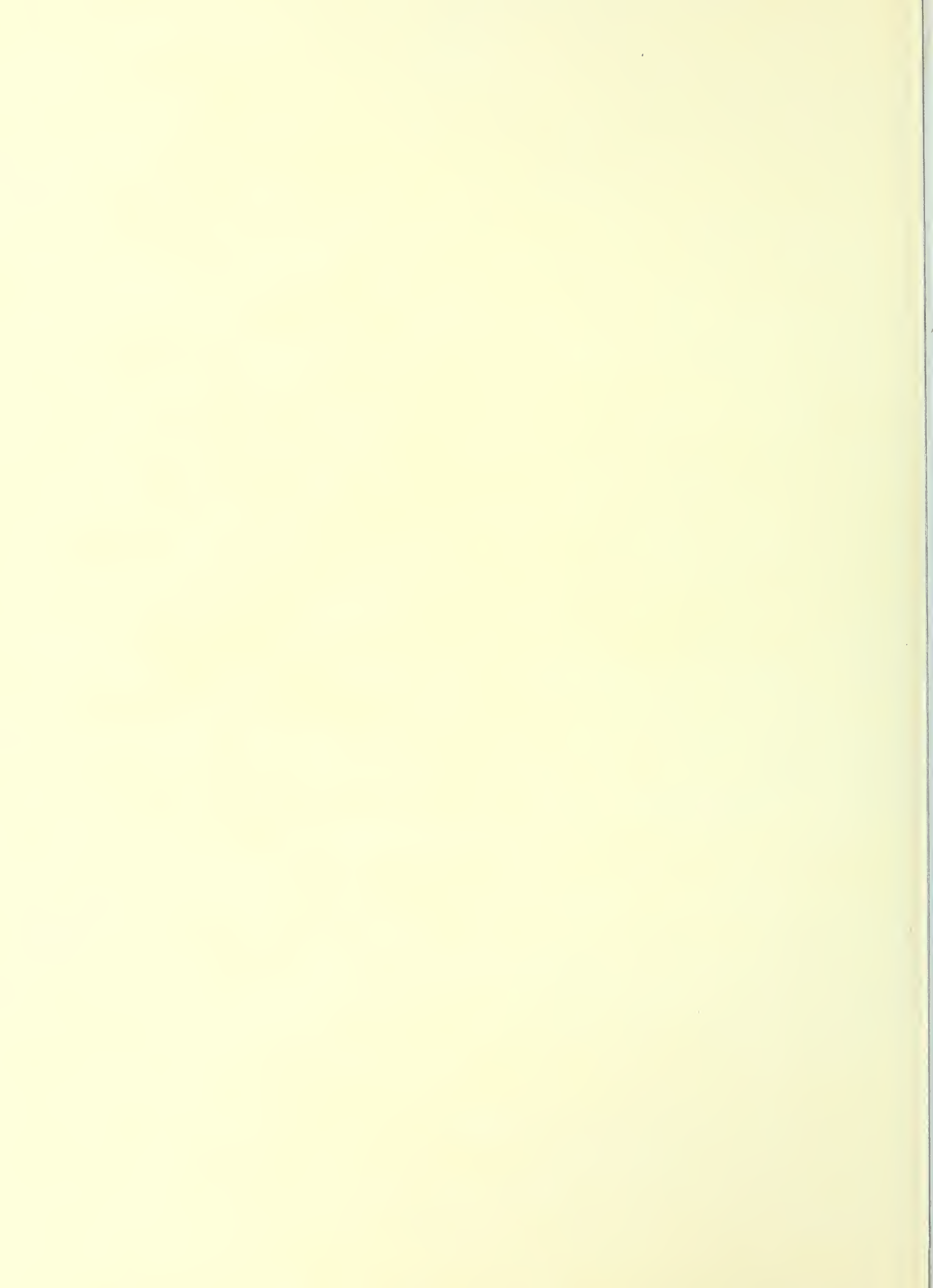


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A145  
United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection Service

Federal Building, Room 356  
Hyattsville, MD 20782

[91-1]  
Subject: Revised Uniform Methods and Rules

178-693  
Date April 1, 1982

To: Area Veterinarians in Charge  
Regional Directors  
Brucellosis Committee, USAHA  
Other Interested Persons and Organizations

We are enclosing for your information and guidance the final revision of the Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules effective May 1, 1982. This is a major change. An updated "Foreword" has been prepared for this package. The present Chapter 1, Parts V and VI, has been replaced with new Part V, Class Free State; Part VI, Class A State; Part VII, Class B State; and Part VIII, Class C State. Chapter 1, Part I, has been amended to revise the definition of "reactor" to include card positive serums from market cattle identification test collections; to add definitions for certificate, specifically approved stockyards, recognized slaughtering establishments, and finished fed heifers. Chapter I, Part II, has been amended as follows: I. 1. to clarify use of card test; M. 4. movement requirements for suspects; V. provisions for administrative reviews; W. deadline exceptions by epidemiologists; and X. milk ring test adjustment.

We received an excellent response to our October 26, 1981, request for comments on the proposed revision. Comments and suggestions received have been carefully reviewed and certain changes have been made based on comments and recommendations received. I would like to point out a few of these for clarification.

The proposed revision was rather hurriedly developed in order to give as much time as possible for comments. For this reason it contained some poorly worded or misleading sentences. For example, the role and responsibility of the epidemiologists were pointed out in Chapter 1, Part II, but were not mentioned in Parts V, VI, VII, and VIII. In the final version, we have cross-referenced the responsibility of the epidemiologist in every appropriate place.

There was concern expressed that we were changing the role of the card test in the proposal. This clearly is not intended. There is no change in the intended use or interpretation of the card test.

The proposal states that finished fed heifers may move intrastate for immediate slaughter without restrictions. This has been corrected by removing the word "intrastate." This will allow the movement of finished fed heifers without a permit and individual identification for immediate slaughter either intrastate or interstate. (Interstate movement will require special permission until Part 78, Title 9, is revised.)

There seemed to be a misunderstanding regarding the prior permit and certificate requirements relating to the movement of test eligible cattle interstate from a farm of origin to a specifically approved market. This has been clarified.

Another point of clarification deals with the movement of test eligible cattle from nonquarantined herds direct to a slaughtering establishment. Untested test eligible cattle may move from such herds directly to slaughter without restriction.

The current UM&R states that the definition of an exposed animal will change effective January 1, 1982, by deleting the 24-hour contact period with infected animals in market channels. Based on comments received, we concur that such a change at this time would put a hardship on the markets since procedures have not been established to carry out this provision. We will continue with the current definition until the Brucellosis Committee of USAHA reviews this provision.

We received several expressions of concern over the one-year extension of the provision that allows movement of vaccinated heifers under 12 months of age from quarantined herds under an approved herd plan. We recognize that these concerns are well founded and that they are shared by many who did not comment. Inasmuch as this provision is only one part of the question concerning the movement of heifers from infected herds and due to the need for the committee to carefully review all the evidence currently available and new information which will become available during 1982, we are extending this provision until January 1, 1983.

As is always the case, we realize that regulations and procedures are not all in place in each State to immediately operate the program according to the new provisions. The action needed to get program standards in place will vary from State to State. It is essential, however, that each State take the necessary steps to get the program operating in line with the new standards. State and Federal officials must work closely with industry groups so that there is an understanding of the purpose and goals. Steps for implementation will include obtaining the necessary authority, developing the program and policy changes, training State and Federal employees and practicing veterinarians who are involved in program activities, and an information and education campaign to inform the people in the industry who will be affected by the new procedures. A timetable for implementation must be developed immediately by State and Federal officials. The timetable should be sent to this office, through the Regional Director, as soon as possible but no later than June 1, 1982.

We are revising Part 78 in keeping with the new UM&R. A proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register January 25, 1982. There will be a 90-day comment period after which we will make the necessary review and revision. The current Part 78 will be the final authority for interstate shipments until the final revision is published.

Since receiving the report of the Brucellosis Technical Commission, we believe it has been the intent of the USAHA and APHIS to develop program guidelines which are technically sound and with the least possible negative impact on the industry. We realize that neither of these goals may have been completely reached in this new revision of the UM&R. However, we believe that we are much closer than we have been, primarily due to involvement of many people in all segments of the industry and the State and Federal agencies. We recognize also that a satisfactory document does not in itself guarantee a successful program. There must be commitment from the officials carrying out the program activities and from each segment of the industry involved in the program. We all must be involved in making the program effective. Your support and cooperation is appreciated.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Paul Becton". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Director  
National Brucellosis  
Eradication Program  
Veterinary Services

Enclosure





AMENDMENTS TO  
BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION  
UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1982.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE  
VETERINARY SERVICES





## FOREWORD

This publication is the Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules for establishing and maintaining:

1. Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle
2. Brucellosis Classification of States
3. Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds of Swine
4. Validated Brucellosis-Free Areas

The provisions of these methods and rules were approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, as the minimum standards for achieving and maintaining certified and validated herds, classified States and validated areas after careful consideration of the recommendations by the United States Animal Health Association and an extensive public comment period.

Part I of Chapter I and Chapter II contains the definition of terms as used in these Uniform Methods and Rules. Part II of Chapter I and Chapter II contains the procedures to be followed. These procedures are the minimum program standards for conducting the National Cooperative State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication Program. The definitions and procedures (Part I and II) in Chapter I apply to bison as well as to cattle.

Area status has moved from county designations to statewide classification. However, these Uniform Methods and Rules allow a State to qualify for two classifications within a State when there is a clear separation of levels of brucellosis incidence between the two areas. The intent of the new classification system is to provide assurance to buyers that they are purchasing brucellosis free cattle regardless of the classification of the area from which they originate. Classifications are described as follows:

Class Free - (Zero Infection, Part V)

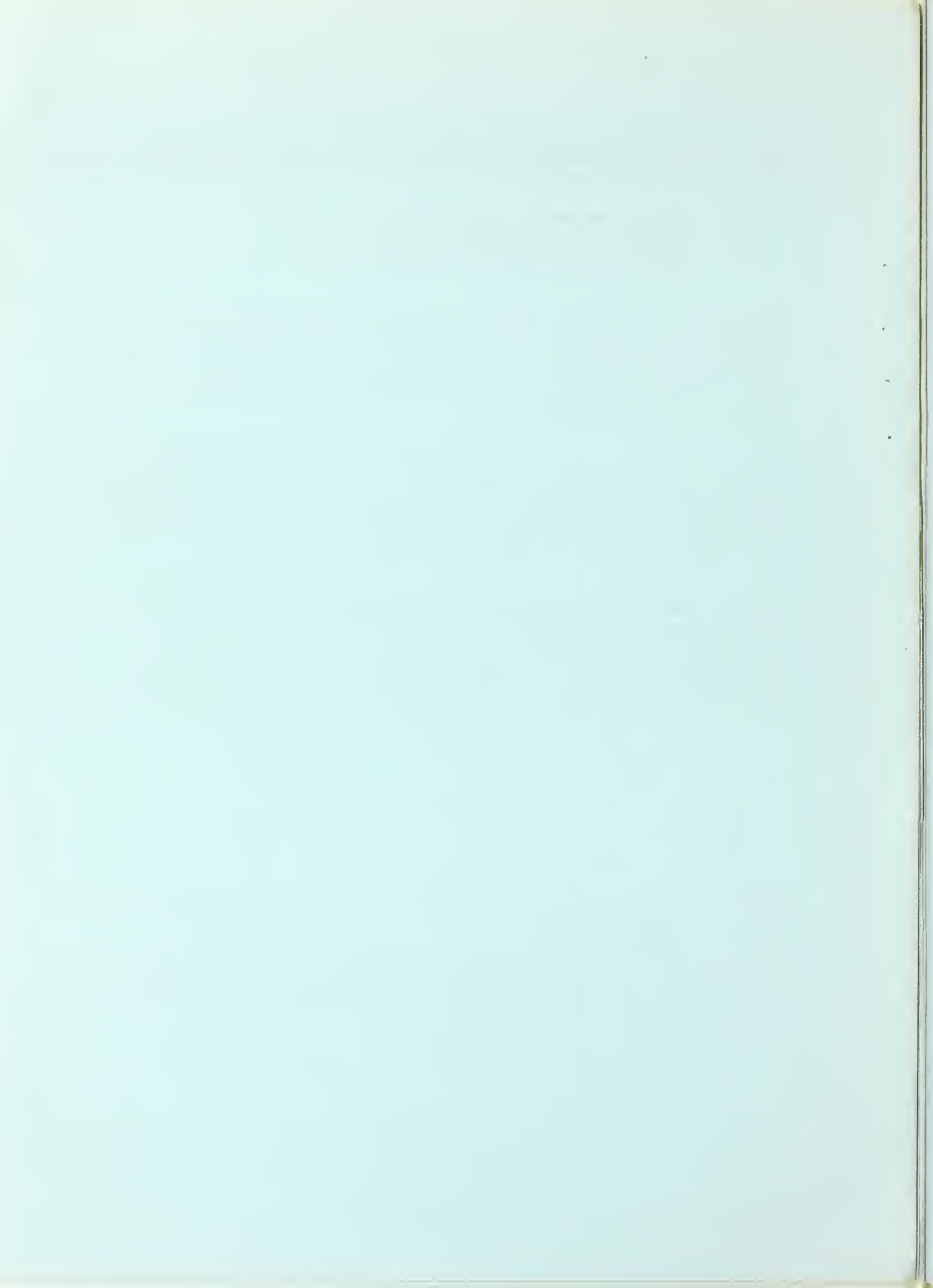
Class A - (Low risk of brucellosis, Part VI)

Class B - (Intermediate risk of brucellosis, Part VII)

Class C - (Higher risk of brucellosis, Part VIII)

Movement requirements are significantly changed in these Uniform Methods and Rules from previous editions.

1. Movements intrastate (within a Class designation) are less restrictive than are the movement requirements for interstate (across State borders to another State or to another classification area). This protects eradication gains in receiving States while permitting less restrictive trade to continue within a State (or Area).



2. The following classes of cattle may move without test requirements from herds not under quarantine in all classifications of States:

- a. Certified free herds
- b. All cattle under 18 months of age
- c. Vaccinated cattle of beef breeds under 24 months of age
- d. Vaccinated cattle of dairy breeds under 20 months of age
- e. Cattle of any age shipped directly to slaughter
- f. Steers and spayed heifers of any age (they may also move without test from quarantined herds)

The publication may be amended in the future by the replacement or addition of revised pages.



## CHAPTER I--BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

### PART I

#### DEFINITIONS (NOT ALPHABETIZED: SEE CONTENT FOR ALPHABETIZED REFERENCE)

##### A. REACTOR<sup>1</sup>

Official vaccinates of dairy breeds 20 months of age and over and official vaccinates of beef breeds 24 months of age and over (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth) or official vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or postparturient are classified serologically as reactors when they disclose complete standard plate test (SPT) or standard tube test (STT) agglutination reactions in the blood titer dilution of 1:200 or higher; are positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted or the serums are collected from market cattle identification (MCI) test animals; disclose titers of 25 percent fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of 1:40 or higher on the complement-fixation (CF) test; disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test; or are found infected by other diagnostic procedures such as isolation of Brucella abortus.

All other cattle more than 6 months of age are classified serologically as reactors when they disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the blood titer dilution of 1:100 or higher; are positive to the brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted or the serums are collected from market cattle identification (MCI) test animals; disclose titers of 50 percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:20 or higher on the complement-fixation test; disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test; or are found infected by other diagnostic procedures such as isolation of Brucella abortus.

Where approved whole herd vaccination of herds at high risk (including Certified Brucellosis-Free herds, infected herds, or herds not Certified Brucellosis-Free) with reduced doses of B. abortus Strain 19 has been carried out, adult vaccinated (AV) tattooed or branded animals are considered reactors if the CF test has at least 25 percent fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of 1:40 or higher. A first test is recommended at 2 months or as early thereafter as possible following the whole herd vaccination in order to facilitate elimination of field strain infection. At less than 5 months postvaccination, animals are considered reactors if a complete agglutination reaction occurs in the 1:50 dilution or higher on the rivanol test. On tests at more than 5 months postvaccination, animals are considered reactors if a complete agglutination reaction occurs in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test.

The evaluation of titer responses for all cattle shall be the responsibility of a trained, experienced epidemiologist(s) who has been designated to perform and/or supervise this function in each of the States taking into consideration the animal and herd history and other epidemiologic consideration. The selection of the epidemiologist shall be made jointly by the cooperating animal health officials, the Regional Epidemiologist, and the brucellosis staff of Cattle Diseases Staff, Veterinary Services (VS). Deviations from the above reactor criteria are acceptable when made by the designated epidemiologist.





## PART I

### V. EXPOSED ANIMALS

Animals that are part of a known infected herd or that have been in contact with brucellosis reactors in marketing channels for periods of 24 hours or periods of less than 24 hours if the reactor has recently aborted, calved, or has a vaginal or uterine discharge are considered to be exposed regardless of the blood test results and must be placed under quarantine and restricted pending slaughter or testing after return to herd of origin. (See Part II, M, for handling procedures.) The January 1, 1982, effective date in the April 1, 1981, Uniform Methods and Rules for implementing a new definition has been postponed pending further deliberation by the Brucellosis Committee of the United States Animal Health Association. The proposed definition reads as follows: EXPOSED ANIMALS--Animals that are part of a known affected herd or have been in contact with brucellosis reactors in marketing channels are considered to be exposed regardless of the blood test results.



PART I

CC. CERTIFICATE

An official document issued by a Veterinary Services representative, State representative, or accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of a shipment of domestic animals which shows the individual identification tag, individual animal registered breed association registration tattoo, or individual animal registered breed association brand number, or registration number or similar identification of each animal to be moved, the number of animals covered by the document, the purpose for which the animals are to be moved, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, and the consignee.

DD. SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARD

A stockyard specifically approved by the Deputy Administrator for the purposes of the brucellosis interstate movement regulations when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock at such stockyards are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations and that Veterinary Services and the State in which such stockyards are located have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding setting forth certain standards for such stockyards.

EE. RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT

Any slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or a State Meat Inspection act.

FF. FINISHED FED HEIFERS

Heifers in a quarantined feedlot which have been on full grain feed not less than 90 days.



PART II  
PROCEDURES--MINIMUM PROGRAM STANDARDS

I. CLASSIFICATION

1. Card test--Card test results are classified as either negative or positive. The card test is to be used as an official test to classify cattle as reactors only under the circumstances listed below.
  - a. When conditions and time are such that no other test is available, or
  - b. On request of the owner and/or his agent because of time or situation constraints, or
  - c. In livestock markets when the State animal health official specifically designates the card test as the official test in livestock markets. No other test shall be used in livestock markets as an official test in those States where the card test has been given official test status in livestock markets.
  - d. Market Cattle Identification (MCI) test samples are to be tested by the card test or an approved presumptive test (BAPA OR RST). All presumptive test positive samples shall be retested using the card test or standard agglutination test. All samples positive to the card test or standard agglutination test will be reported as Market Cattle Identification (MCI) reactors and traced to the herd of origin.
  - e. Card tests may be used to classify animals as negative on surveillance samples collected at slaughter, on routine samples collected on farms, and on tests of suspicious and affected herds.

Results of the card test may be used in conjunction with other test results conducted in the State-Federal laboratory to aid in classification of cattle as reactors.

2. Standard tube test (STT) or standard plate test (SPT)--The blood titers of cattle tested by the STT or SPT methods are classified by use of the following:

Official Vaccinates

| 1:50 | 1:100 | 1:200 |          |
|------|-------|-------|----------|
| -    | -     | -     | NEGATIVE |
| I    | -     | -     | NEGATIVE |
| +    | -     | -     | NEGATIVE |
| +    | I     | -     | SUSPECT  |
| +    | +     | -     | SUSPECT  |
| +    | +     | I     | SUSPECT  |
| +    | +     | +     | REACTOR  |





## PART II

### All Others

| 1:50 | 1:100 | 1:200 |          |
|------|-------|-------|----------|
| -    | -     | -     | NEGATIVE |
| I    | -     | -     | SUSPECT  |
| +    | -     | -     | SUSPECT  |
| +    | I     | -     | SUSPECT  |
| +    | +     | -     | REACTOR  |
| +    | +     | I     | REACTOR  |
| +    | +     | +     | REACTOR  |

3. Complement-fixation test (CF)--The complement fixation test when conducted by methods approved by National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) is an official test.

a. Interpretation for all nonvaccinated test-eligible cattle:

- (1) Fifty percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:20 or higher--reactor.
- (2) Fifty percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:10 but less than 50 percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:20--suspect.
- (3) Less than 50 percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:10--negative.

b. Interpretation for all test-eligible vaccinated cattle including adult vaccinated animals beginning 2 months postvaccination:

- (1) Twenty-five percent fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of 1:40 or higher--reactor.
- (2) Fifty percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:10 but less than 25 percent fixation (1 plus) in a dilution of 1:40--suspect.
- (3) Less than 50 percent fixation (2 plus) in a dilution of 1:10--negative.

4. Rivanol test--The rivanol test is an official test when conducted in State-Federal laboratories. Complete agglutination at dilutions of 1:25 or more is a reactor. Less than complete agglutination at 1:25 is negative. There is no suspect classification with rivanol. Within 5 months postvaccination of adult cattle, a less than complete agglutination at the 1:50 dilution is negative.



## PART II

5. Semen plasma test--The semen plasma test is approved as an official test in bulls used for artificial insemination when used in conjunction with another official serological test. The classification of such animals shall be based on the maximum agglutination titer of either the serological test or the semen test.
6. Buffered acidified plate antigen (BAPA) presumptive test--Buffered acidified plate antigen presumptive tests may be used to classify animals negative on surveillance samples collected at slaughter and at livestock markets. Such tests may also be used as presumptive tests for routine samples collected on farms where there is no evidence of brucellosis. On tests of suspicious and affected herds, buffered acidified plate antigen tests may be used in addition to other tests.
7. Rapid screening test (RST)--The RST may be used as a presumptive test for classifying animals negative in State-Federal laboratories.
8. Supplemental tests--Supplemental tests are other tests developed to aid in determining the presence or absence of blood components associated with field strains of B. abortus, B. abortus Strain 19, nonspecific agglutinins, etc. Of these, only the card test is an official test when used as the sole test on a blood serum sample. Other procedures include ME (Mercaptoethanol), Coombs, HI at 56°C and 65°C (Heat Inactivation), APA (Acid Plate Antigen) at various pH's, FA (Fluorescent Antibody), ELA (Enzyme Labeled Antibody). Research being conducted may add other supplemental tests from time to time. Interpretation and the use of supplemental tests must be by the designated epidemiologist.
9. Reclassification of reactors--Animals initially classified reactors under Part I, A, may be eligible for reclassification provided a complete epidemiological investigation of the herd is conducted and there is no evidence of brucella infection or exposure thereto; and, provided final classification is determined by a qualified brucellosis epidemiologist. The herd must remain under quarantine pending final classification.



## Part II -- Procedures - Minimum Program Standards

M. Movement of Restricted Animals--Reactors, "B" branded exposed cattle, and "S" branded cattle must be moved under permit or "S" brand permit as appropriate. There shall be no diversion from the permitted destination. When moved, the cattle must be maintained separate and apart from all other classes of livestock, in specially designed pens reserved for this purpose at Federal Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets or trucking facilities. These pens must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before being used for other than brucellosis affected animals. Calves under 6 months of age which are nursed by brucellosis-exposed cows may move from the quarantined premises within 10 days after a negative brucellosis test on the dam. Calves under 6 months of age which are nursed by brucellosis reactor or exposed cows may also move from the quarantined premises provided they have been weaned for not less than 30 days immediately preceding the movement. However, officially vaccinated calves under 12 months of age and steers and spayed heifers of any age in a herd known to be affected but which is following an approved individual herd plan may move from any area into any area until January 1, 1983.

1. Reactors and "B" branded exposed cattle--Reactors and "B" branded exposed cattle in herd depopulations shall remain on the premises where disclosed until a State or Federal permit for movement for immediate slaughter has been obtained. Movement for immediate slaughter must be to a recognized slaughtering establishment where Federal or State inspection is maintained, or to a Federal Specifically Approved Stockyard, or to a State approved livestock market for sale to such slaughtering establishment. In lieu of "B" branding, exposed cattle in a herd depopulation may be moved for immediate slaughter using official USDA backtag identification and either accompanied directly to slaughter by a Veterinary Services representative or a State representative or moved directly to slaughter in vehicles closed with official seals.

### 2. Exposed cattle

a. All exposed cattle moving from a premises of origin or from a livestock market to a quarantined feedlot, or to a quarantined pasture, or to immediate slaughter shall remain on the premises where disclosed until an "S" brand permit for movement has been prepared. Movement to market for sale to a quarantined feedlot, quarantined pasture, or immediate slaughter must be through a Federal Specifically Approved Stockyard or through a State approved livestock market. Exceptions to the "S" branding and "S" brand permits are allowed for finished fed heifers moving directly to immediate slaughter at recognized slaughtering establishments and for exposed cattle where movement to slaughter does not require rail or motor carrier transportation.

b. Exposed cattle may move from the farm of origin or from Federal Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets directly to Federal or State inspected recognizing slaughtering







## PART II

establishments in a sealed truck without permanent identification by "S" brand. The entire truckload of cattle or other susceptible species must be consigned to slaughter at a single slaughtering establishment. Mixed loads of slaughter, feeder, or breeding cattle are not to be included in such shipments. The entire load must be consigned directly to slaughter with no diversion to holding feedlots, pastures, or dealer pens. Truck seals are to be placed by State or Federal animal health personnel during regular work hours, or by accredited veterinarians. A permit as defined in Part I, L, 1, with the appropriate seal number recorded on the permit, shall accompany each shipment. Cattle to be transported in sealed vehicles must remain on the premises until the appropriate animal health personnel or accredited veterinarian writes the permit and seals the vehicle. No post-authorized permits may be approved. Truck seals are to be broken by State or Federal animal health personnel during regular working hours, or by accredited veterinarians, or by a slaughtering establishment officer designated by Meat Inspection or by the State.

3. Untested test-eligible cattle--Untested test-eligible cattle of unknown status from Class B States or Areas or Class C States or Areas, which are being moved or sold, shall be identified and moved in the same manner as described for exposed cattle (see par. 2, above). Testing of test-eligible cattle is recommended in lieu of "S" branding.

If the consignor and the market operator agree in writing that they will be fully responsible to prevent contact or other exposure to non "S" branded cattle, such untested test-eligible "S" branded cattle may be moved to one additional market and then to a quarantined feedlot, or to a quarantined pasture, or to immediate slaughter. All such movements must be under "S" brand permit, provided the movement is permissible by State laws, rules, and regulations.

4. Suspects--Suspects which are being moved or sold shall be identified and moved in the same manner as described for exposed cattle (see par. 2, above) except a vaccinated suspect(s) at a livestock market in a consignment of otherwise negative cattle (where the suspect is card positive on the presumptive test and negative to the CF or rivanol test(s)) may move as follows:

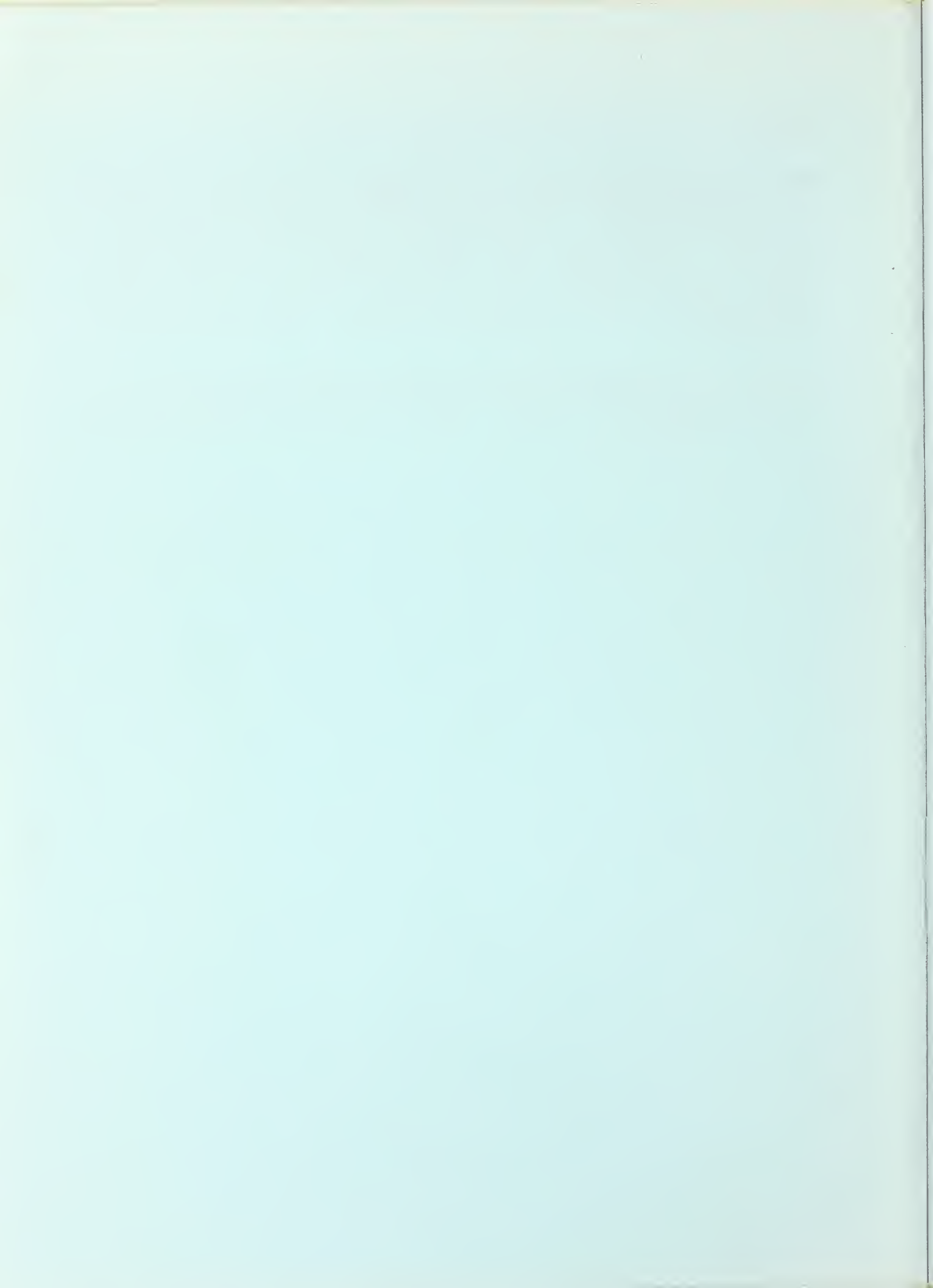
In a single consignment of cattle, which are from a producer's herd of origin, the owner shall either return the vaccinated suspect(s) under quarantine to the herd of origin until the suspect(s) is negative to the card test, declared a stabilized suspect by a designated epidemiologist after subsequent test(s) conducted in not less than 30 days, or classified a reactor on a subsequent test; or sell the suspect(s) to a quarantined feedlot, quarantined pasture, or to slaughter, identified with an "S" brand. Card negative cattle in this consignment may return to the herd of origin or move to another premises within the State or interstate with permit under



## PART II

hold order provided all these cattle are negative to the CF or rivanol tests and provided all these cattle are held separate and apart from all other cattle on the premises of destination until the suspect(s) is negative to the card test or classified as a card positive, CF and rivanol negative suspect(s). In such consignments where the suspect(s) was reclassified as a reactor, or was disposed of as an "S" branded animal(s), the card negative animals will be retested in 45 to 120 days or identified with an "S" brand and restricted for sale to a quarantined feedlot, a quarantined pasture, or to slaughter.

Consignments containing a presumptive card positive but CF or rivanol negative nonvaccinated suspect(s) shall be identified and moved as exposed cattle (see Part II, K, 1 and par. 2 above) or returned to the premises of origin under quarantine.



## PART II

V. Administrative review--an administrative review of a State's brucellosis program may involve any of the following:

1. receipt and examination of routine written monthly, annual, and other statistical and narrative reports;
2. examination of the outcome of existing State policies and procedures for the control and eradication of brucellosis as judged by the prevalence of infection;
3. special reports prepared in response to specific requests regarding the authorities for and the policies for implementing the various minimum standards of the UM&R;
4. station visits by regional directors, regional epidemiologists and by staff personnel to observe program procedures and to make general or specific purpose program evaluations; and/or
5. station evaluation teams comprised of several individuals representing State, Federal, and/or industry and academic interests appointed to make limited or comprehensive reviews of the brucellosis program.





## PART II

W. Deadline exceptions - Herd plan, investigation and test deadlines as specified in Part(s) V, VI, VII and VIII shall be followed except when a designated brucellosis epidemiologist determines that extenuating circumstances exist. The extenuating circumstances shall be such as to make the deadline established for a particular herd impossible to meet. A new deadline must be established at the time of this decision to accomplish the required testing at the earliest opportunity. New deadlines established must be consistent with brucellosis eradication principles.

X. Milk ring test adjustments - Adjustments to increase the sensitivity of the BRT is necessary to compensate for the dilution factor in composite milk samples from large dairy herds. By increasing the sensitivity of the BRT, the likelihood of detecting brucellosis recently introduced or maintained in chronic carrier animals is increased.

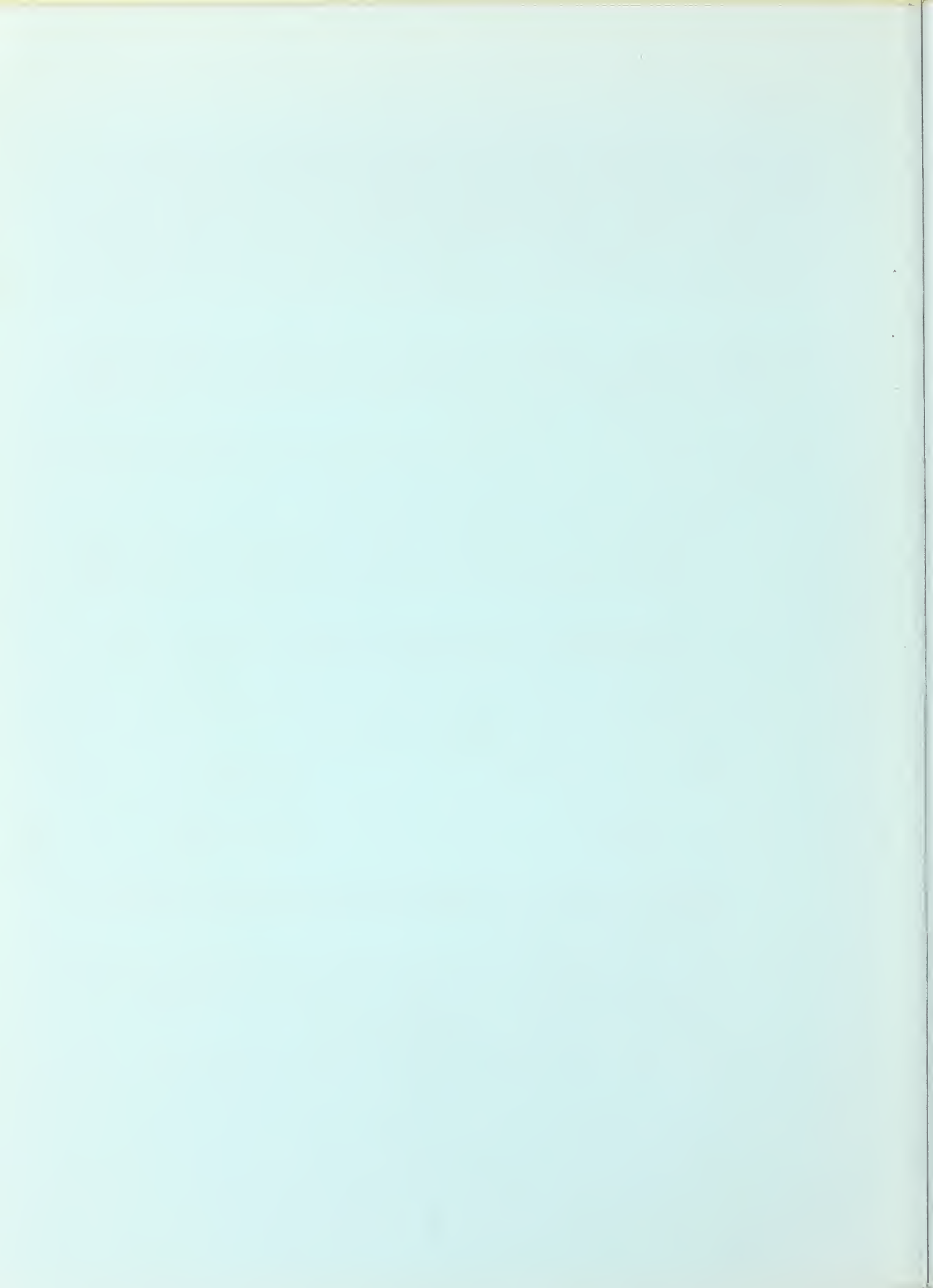
The desired sensitivity of the BRT is determined by the approximate number of cows represented in the composite herd milk sample.

1. Approximate herd size can be estimated by:
  - a. Dividing the average milk production per cow in the State into the total pounds of milk received by the dairy processing plant from each herd; or
  - b. Recent official blood test record of herd subtracting current estimated number of nonlactating animals.
2. Use fresh milk samples from herds milking 150 or more cows.
3. Adjust BRT milk sample volume to herd size.

| Number lactating animals | Test sample   |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| up to 150                | 1 ml. of milk |
| 151-450                  | 2 ml. of milk |
| 451-700                  | 3 ml. of milk |

In herds with more than 700 lactating cows, segment the herd into subunits (25 to 75) and collect composite milk samples from each subunit from the pipeline.

4. Add 0.1 ml. of negative cream (4-6 drops) to each BRT tube regardless of volume of milk used. The negative cream must be obtained from a herd sample representing milk from at least 50 cows to avoid individual differences in creaming quality.
5. Add 1 drop of BRT antigen per test regardless of milk volume.



## PART II

6. Interpret test results as positive or negative. In the standard 1 ml. ring test, any evidence of a blue ring in the cream layer should be considered positive. Only those tubes showing a blue ring darker than the skim milk should be interpreted as positive for the 2 ml. and 3 ml. tests.



## Part V--Class Free Status

Introduction: Under movement requirements for cattle from nonquarantined herds in all classes of States, the following cattle are specifically exempt from "testing for movement requirements" by definition in Part I, D, c. Test-Eligible cattle; cattle under 18 months of age (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of temporary incisor teeth; steers and spayed heifers; official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age unless they are heavy springers or have calved; official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age as evidenced by the absence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth unless they are heavy springers or have calved; cattle moving directly to slaughter; and cattle moving directly from certified herds. Movement requirements for other cattle under this classification are in this Part under paragraph "D".

A. Size of Area - Usually an entire State. A State may request a two-area classification.

The following specific criteria will be met as the conditions of a recommendation for approval of two-area classification within a State:

1. Legislative authority exists for maintaining separate areas within the State.
2. Regulatory authority exists to maintain separate areas within the State.
3. Resources exist and have been committed to maintain separate areas.
4. A creditable method for controlling the movements of animals across the boundary has been demonstrated. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will review the procedures with the requesting State.

B. Length of Classification - Indefinite. However, Free status is automatically suspended upon disclosure of field strain infection except when the field strain infection was found on the 45-120 day post movement quarantine release test and no opportunity occurred for the spread of brucellosis prior to the immediate destruction or return of the exposed animals. Special consideration will be given for infection found later than 120 days when the quarantine was extended for additional tests and no opportunity occurred for the spread of brucellosis prior to the immediate destruction or return of the exposed animals. States shall document program status by a 12 month special (annual) report. The special report shall disclose the following information:

1. Herd and cattle population at risk and the source of this information;
2. Dates of period reported;
3. Number of BRT rounds;



## PART V

4. Number MCI tests; (report slaughter MCI and all other MCI separately)
5. Number MCI reactors;
6. Number MCI reactors traced by category such as - to herd of origin and tested with reactors; to herd of origin and test with negative results; to out of State origins; to known infected herds;
7. Number eligible cattle slaughtered and number of testable blood samples collected.
8. Number of herds infected with field strain B. abortus during reporting period.
9. Number and results of blood testing in other species of domestic animals.

(Items 1 through 9 are to be reported on revised VS Form 4-1, Application for Status. Almost all information is available on VS Form 4-33D, Monthly Report of Brucellosis Eradication Activities on file in each State.)

10. A narrative description of epidemiologic surveillance investigations and results; MCI investigations and results including number unable to trace due to lack of manmade identification; discussion for each slaughter establishment failing to collect 95 percent blood samples from eligible cattle; specific adherence to other UM&R standards.

Special reports disclosing apparent deficiencies shall be reviewed by VS and State officials to determine the correct status for the State. Special reports may cover any 12 consecutive months, however, no months may be unreported. A State may request advancement at any time the 12 month special report meets the requirements for Class Free status. All cattle herds in which brucellosis has been known to exist must be legally released from quarantine prior to classification. In addition, all herds of other species of domestic livestock in which brucellosis has been found or suspected must be tested negative, slaughtered, or quarantined, leaving no known foci of infection in any species uncontrolled at the time of classification.

### C. Standards to attain and maintain Class Free status.

#### 1. Surveillance

- a. Milk Ring Test (BRT) - The milk ring test shall be conducted at least four times per year at approximately equal intervals. An epidemiologic investigation of all herds with suspicious milk ring test results shall be conducted and an approved action plan developed within 15 days of the laboratory test date. Initial herd blood tests of the entire test-eligible herd should be completed within 30 days of the laboratory test date. Loss of Class Free status may occur if the herd test is not conducted on time.



## PART V

Patron lists shall be reviewed to assure that all dairy herds producing commercial milk have been included in at least three of the four BRT rounds per year. The quality of the samples used for the milk ring test will be monitored at the time of collection. The milk ring test procedure will be adjusted in accordance with herd size (see Part II, X).

### b. Market Cattle Identification Program

(1). Coverage - All State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishments must participate in the Market Cattle Identification program. The rate of sampling of test-eligible market cattle shall be at least 95 percent at each State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishment. In cases where the 12 month collection rate is below 95 percent for specific plants, the actions taken to correct the existing situation will be evaluated in determining status. Man-made identification (except brands and tattoos) on test-eligible cattle at time of slaughter are to be collected and shall accompany the blood sample to the laboratory. Failure to collect such identification hampers the positive identification of many market cattle reactors. If the failure to trace reactors to the herd of origin is related to the lack of collection of various man-made identification, the MCI program will be considered deficient in the State where the blood is collected.

(2). Reactors - At least 90 percent of market cattle reactors (including card test positive animals with or without supporting serologic test results) during each 12 month period must be traced to herd of origin and an investigation conducted as outlined in Part I, S, 2, b, within 15 days of official notification. In States with 20 or fewer MCI reactors, a special review may be made of justification for failure to meet tracing of 90 percent of reactors to herd of origin. When a herd blood test is indicated, it should be conducted within 30 days of official notification of market cattle test reactors or the herds are to continue to be confined to the premises under quarantine (for exceptions see Part II, W). Loss of status will occur if the herds of origin of Rivanol or CF test positive market cattle reactors are considered suspicious after a complete epidemiologic investigation and are not tested within 6 months of official notification of the market cattle reactor.

(3). Reporting results - All MCI reactors originating in the reporting State, including the successful and unsuccessful traceback, and blood tests of the herds of origin are to be reported in the annual report to maintain status. The data summarizing the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks for cattle with backtags and for cattle without backtags should be presented separately.

## PART V

### c. Epidemiologic Surveillance

(1). Adjacent herds - All adjacent herds or other herds having contact with imported cattle containing a reactor(s) shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd(s). Such plans must be in effect within 15 days of disclosure of reactors in the index herd and include at least two herd tests with the last herd test approximately 6 months after the index herd is depopulated or freed of infection (for exceptions see Part II, W). If disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing a herd,

consultation among the herd owner, the chief State animal health official or his representative, the epidemiologist and the herd owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation.

(2). Epidemiologically traced herds - All herds found by epidemiological tracing to have sold cattle into an infected herd and all herds found by the same means to have received cattle from an infected herd should be placed under quarantine and must have an action plan for testing or monitoring the herd. Such plans must be in effect within 15 days of locating the source or recipient herds and any testing required should be performed within 30 days of disclosure of herd association (for exceptions see Part II, W). If disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing a herd, consultation among the herd owner, the chief State animal health official or his representative, the epidemiologist and the herd owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation.

### 2. Herd Infection Rate

a. States must remain free from field strain B. abortus infections for 12 months or longer. If reactor animals are disclosed in an imported lot of cattle as result of the 45-120 day postmovement testing provision and all cattle are present or accounted for, maintained as an isolated unit or none have aborted or calved, the entire lot can be depopulated or returned to State of origin without loss of status. Special consideration will be given for infection found later than 120 days when the quarantine was extended for additional tests and no opportunity occurred for the spread of brucellosis prior to the immediate destruction or return of the exposed cattle. Infections are assumed to be caused by a field strain until veterinary officials in the State show otherwise by culture or by a complete epidemiologic investigation that excludes field strain infection.

b. An epidemiologic investigation of each herd with reactor cattle shall be conducted within 15 days to identify the potential sources of infection. All potential sources shall be contacted to determine appropriate action within 15 days. Extenuating circumstances causing delays in contacting potential source herds must be documented in the case report submitted to Veterinary Services, Hyattsville, Maryland.



## PART V

### 3. MCI Reactor Prevalence Rate.

States should maintain a 12 months adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate not to exceed one reactor per 2,000 cattle tested (0.050 percent). The adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate is calculated by deleting from the numerator the market cattle reactors originating from known quarantined herds, market cattle reactors traced to out-of-State origins, and market cattle reactors originating from herds of origin in which all test-eligible cattle were subsequently tested and found negative for brucellosis. Extenuating circumstances causing the rate to be above the stated rate must be documented in the annual report.

### 4. Uniform Methods and Rules Compliance.

a) States must maintain effective implementation of UM&R requirements as judged by administrative review and epidemiologic evaluation.

b) Failure to maintain minimum procedural standards as defined in the UM&R may be cause to reclassify the State to Class A status. Prior to reduction of status the State may request a peer group review (Part II, V, 5) at their expense. The State and Federal officials in charge of program activities will be notified in writing of any apparent deficiencies that may affect the status of the State classification. The State and Federal officials in charge of the program activities will determine and describe in writing the corrective actions to be taken. The response must include a schedule for making any needed corrective actions. Herd infection in other than quarantined imports due to field strains of brucella or excessive adjusted market cattle reactor rates will be cause for immediate loss of Class Free status and result in reclassification of the State to Class A status. Class Free status may be regained by qualifying as for initial Class Free status or, if appropriate, when all deficiencies causing the loss of status have been corrected and a minimum of 6 months has elapsed demonstrating the effectiveness of the corrective action(s).

D. Movement of cattle on change of ownership within and from Class Free States for the following purposes.

#### 1. Feeding

a. Interstate movement into quarantined feedlots or quarantined pastures. Intrastate movements are not applicable because such premises are not recognized in Class Free States.

(1). Exposed cattle from quarantined herds, except steers and spayed heifers, must be "S" hot iron branded before movement. An "S" brand permit is required for such movements.

## PART V

(2). Test eligible cattle from other herds, including certified brucellosis free herds, may move to quarantined feedlots in other States without test restrictions but a certificate (Part I. CC.) is required.

b. Movement into other feedlots (Inter or Intrastate) - Requirements are the same as for breeding cattle.

### 2. Immediate slaughter (Inter or Intrastate)

a. Exposed animals from a quarantined herd must be "S" hot iron branded, "B" hot iron branded if the herd is being depopulated with indemnity, or moved in sealed vehicles directly to slaughter. A VS Form 1-27 is required.

b. Other cattle may move to slaughtering establishments or to markets for sale for immediate slaughter without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained.

### 3. Breeding cattle (Inter or Intrastate)

a. A certificate is required for interstate movements but there are no premovement test requirements. A voluntary test between 45 and 120 days postmovement is recommended following interstate movement.

b. It is recommended that all female breeding stock moving interstate, be calfhood vaccinated.

## Part VI--Class A Status

Introduction: Under movement requirements for cattle from nonquarantined herds in all classes of States, the following cattle are specifically exempt from "testing for movement requirements" by definition in Part I, D, c. Test-Eligible cattle; cattle under 18 months of age (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of temporary incisor teeth; steers and spayed heifers; official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age unless they are heavy springers or have calved; official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age as evidenced by the absence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth unless they are heavy springers or have calved; cattle moving directly to slaughter; and cattle moving directly from certified herds. Movement requirements for other cattle under this classification are in this Part under paragraph "D".

A. Size of Area - Usually an entire State. A State may request a two-area classification. Additionally, Part III, E, 4 provides for Federal quarantines within a State.

The following specific criteria will be met as the conditions of a recommendation for approval of two-area classification within a State:

1. Legislative authority exists for maintaining separate areas within the State.
  2. Regulatory authority exists to maintain separate areas within the State.
  3. Resources exist and have been committed to maintain separate areas.
  4. A creditable method for controlling the movements of animals across the boundary has been demonstrated. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will review the procedures with the requesting State.
- B. Length of Classification - Indefinite. States shall document program status by a 12 month special (annual) report. The special report shall disclose the following information:
1. Herd and cattle population at risk and the source of this information;
  2. Dates of period reported;
  3. Number of BRT rounds;
  4. Number MCI tests; (report slaughter MCI and all other MCI separately)
  5. Number MCI reactors;
  6. Number MCI reactors traced by category such as - to herd of origin and tested with reactors; to herd of origin and test with negative results; to out of State origins; to known infected herds;



## PART VI

7. Number eligible cattle slaughtered and number of testable blood samples collected.

8. Number of herds infected with field strain B. abortus during reporting period.

9. Number and results of blood testing in other species of domestic animals.

(Items 1 through 9 are to be reported on revised VS Form 4-1, Application for Status. Almost all information is available on VS Form 4-33D, Monthly Report of Brucellosis Eradication Activities on file in each State.)

10. A narrative description of epidemiologic surveillance investigations and results; MCI investigations and results including number unable to trace due to lack of manmade identification; discussion for each slaughter establishment failing to collect 95 percent blood samples from eligible cattle; specific adherence to other UM&R standards.

Special reports disclosing apparent deficiencies shall be reviewed by VS and State officials to determine the correct status for the State. Special reports may cover any 12 consecutive months, however, no months may be unreported. A State may request advancement at any time the 12 month special report meets the requirements for the higher class.

### C. Standards to Attain and Maintain Class A Status

#### 1. Surveillance

a. Milk Ring Test (BRT) - The milk ring test shall be conducted at least four times per year at approximately equal intervals. An epidemiologic investigation of all herds with suspicious milk ring test results shall be conducted and an approved action plan developed within 15 days of the laboratory test date. When required the initial herd blood tests of the entire test-eligible herd should be completed within 30 days of the laboratory test date. Loss of Class A status to Class B status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and active legal proceedings are in progress.

Patron lists shall be reviewed to assure that all dairy herds producing commercial milk have been included in at least three of the four BRT rounds per year. The quality of the samples used for the milk ring test will be monitored at the time of collection. The milk ring test procedure will be adjusted in accordance with herd size (see Part II, X).



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### b. Market Cattle Identification Program

(1) Coverage - All State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishments must participate in the Market Cattle Identification program. The rate of sampling of test-eligible market cattle shall be at least 95 percent at each State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishment. In cases where the 12 month collection rate is below 95 percent for specific plants, the actions taken to correct the existing situation will be evaluated in determining status. Man-made identification (except brands and tattoos) on test-eligible cattle at time of slaughter are to be collected wherever possible and shall accompany the blood sample to the laboratory. Failure to

collect such identification hampers the positive identification of many market cattle reactors. If the failure to trace reactors to the herd of origin is related to the lack of collection of various man-made identification, the MCI program will be considered deficient in the State where the blood is collected.

(2) Reactors - A minimum of 90 percent of the market cattle reactors (including card test positive animals with or without supporting serologic test results) during each 12 month period must be traced to the herd of origin and an investigation conducted as outlined in Part I, S, 2, b, within 15 days of official notification. In States with 20 or fewer MCI reactors, a special review may be made of justification for failure to meet tracing of 90 percent of reactors to herd of origin. When a herd blood test is indicated, it should be conducted within 30 days of official notification of market cattle test reactors or the herds are to be confined to the premises under quarantine (for exceptions see Part II, W). All market cattle test reactor herds shall be blood tested within 45 days of the official notification of the reactor unless an approved written individual herd plan is on file which provides for a herd test after a longer interval. Loss of Class A status to Class B status may occur if the herds of origin of Rivanol or CF positive market cattle reactors are considered suspicious after a complete epidemiologic investigation and are not tested within 6 months of official notification of the market reactor. Loss of status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the States to obtain a test and active legal proceedings are in progress.

(3) Reporting results - All MCI reactors originating in the reporting State, including the successful and unsuccessful traceback, and blood tests of the herds of origin are to be reported in the data when requesting advancement of status or in the annual report to maintain status. The data summarizing the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks for cattle with backtags and for cattle without backtags should be presented separately.

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### c. Epidemiologic Surveillance

(1) Adjacent herds - All adjacent herds or herds having contact of cattle with the infected herd shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd in effect within 15 days of disclosure of infection. If a disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing a herd, consultation between the herd owner, the chief State animal health official or his representative, the epidemiologist and the herd owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation. The initial herd test of those herds requiring a test should be conducted within 30 days of the disclosure of infection in the index herd (for exceptions see Part II, W). Loss of status to Class B status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and active legal proceedings are in progress.

(2) Epidemiologically traced herds - All herds found by epidemiological tracing to have sold cattle into an infected herd and all herds found by the same means to have received cattle from an infected herd shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd. Such plans must be in effect within 15 days of locating the source or recipient herd(s) (for exceptions see Part II, W). If a disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing a herd, consultation between the herd owner, the chief State animal health official or his representative, the epidemiologist and the herd owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation. The initial herd test of those herds requiring a test should be conducted within 30 days of disclosure of association with the infected herd (for exceptions see Part II, W). Loss of status to Class B status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and active legal proceedings are in progress.

### 2. Herd Infection Rate

a. States must not exceed an accumulated 12 months herd infection rate due to field strain B. abortus of 0.250 percent or 2.5 herd per 1,000 except in States with 10,000 or fewer herds. Infection with field strains must be assumed in each case until veterinary officials in the State show otherwise by culture or by complete epidemiologic investigation. Each infected herd must be enrolled in a program which results in the elimination of brucella infection or depopulation. Herds proved to be infected with Strain 19 are deleted from this calculation but the infected animals are to be sold for immediate slaughter. A special review will be made to determine if a State having a herd infection rate exceeding 0.250 percent but less than 10,000 herds should qualify for Class A status. This evaluation will include but not be limited to consideration of the following factors:

- The number of reactor herds assumed (or proved) to be due to field strain of Brucella sp.;

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- the location of the infected herds and the distances between them, i.e. clusters of infected herds or scattered infected herds;
- whether the herds have a common source(s) or are separate outbreaks and whether secondary spread has occurred;
- whether State policies and authorities are adequate and are applied to control and eliminate the outbreaks(s);
- adequacy of the herd quarantine(s) and its enforcement;
- number of additional herds at risk of contacting brucella infection;
- whether depopulation has been used to contain the outbreak(s); and
- the effectiveness of herd management practices in the infected herds to control disease spread within the herd and to other herds at risk.

b. An epidemiologic investigation of each herd with reactor cattle shall be conducted within 15 days to identify the potential sources of infection. All such potential sources shall be contacted to determine appropriate action within an additional 15 days (for exceptions see Part II, W).

### 3. MCI Reactor Prevalence Rate

States should maintain a 12 months adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate not to exceed one reactor per 1,000 cattle tested (0.100 percent). The adjusted MCI prevalence rate is calculated by deleting from the numerator the market cattle reactors originating in known quarantined herds, market cattle reactors traced to out-of-State origins, and market cattle reactors originating in herds in which all test-eligible cattle were subsequently tested and found negative for brucellosis. Extenuating circumstances causing the rate to be above the stated rate must be documented in the annual report.

### 4. Uniform Methods and Rules Compliance

a. States must maintain effective implementation of UM&R requirements as judged by administrative review and epidemiologic evaluation.

b. Failure to maintain minimum procedural standards as defined in the UM&R may be cause to reclassify the State to Class B Status. Prior to removal of status the State may request a peer group review (part II, V, 5) at their expense. The State and Federal officials in charge of program activities will be notified in writing of any apparent deficiencies that may affect the status of the states classification. The State and Federal officials in charge of the program activities will determine and describe in



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writing the corrective actions to be taken. The response must include a schedule for making any needed corrective actions. Excessive herd infection rates due to field strains of brucella or excessive adjusted market cattle reactor rates will be cause for immediate loss of status to Class B status. Class A Status may be regained by requalifying as for initial Class A Status or, if appropriate, when all deficiencies causing the loss of status have been corrected and a minimum of 6 months has elapsed demonstrating the effectiveness of the corrective action(s).

D. Movement of cattle within or from Class A States for the following purposes.

### 1. Feeding

a. Interstate or Intrastate movement into quarantined feedlots or intrastate movement into quarantined pastures. Interstate movement to Class Free States are not permitted for this purpose because quarantined feedlots are not recognized in Class Free States.

(1) Exposed cattle from quarantined herds, except steers and spayed heifers, must be "S" hot iron branded before movement and accompanied by an "S" brand permit.

(2) Untested test-eligible cattle from other herds (including Certified Brucellosis Free Herds) may move interstate or intrastate to quarantined feedlots or quarantined pastures without test restrictions. A certificate is required for interstate movement. Exceptions to the "S" branding and "S" brand permits are allowed for finished fed heifers moving directly to immediate slaughter at recognized slaughtering establishments and for exposed cattle where movement to slaughter does not require rail or motor carrier transportation.

b. Movement into other feedlots - Requirements are the same as for breeding cattle.

### 2. Immediate slaughter

a. Exposed cattle from quarantined herds shall be "S" hot iron branded and move with "S" brand permit to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter. In lieu of "S" branding cattle may move directly to slaughter from such livestock markets or a farm of origin in sealed vehicles accompanied by an "S" brand permit.

b. Cattle from nonquarantined herds may move to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained.

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### 3. Breeding cattle

a. Test eligible cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herds can move without test requirements if identity to source is maintained. A certificate is required for interstate movement.

b. Test eligible cattle from nonquarantined herds (excluding Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds) may move intrastate for breeding purposes without test restrictions. A voluntary test in 45-120 days postmovement is recommended.

c. A negative test within 30 days before movement and a certificate is required for interstate movement from the farm of origin directly to the farm of destination. Cattle may be moved interstate from a farm of origin without a certificate directly to a Specifically Approved Stockyard for the required negative test. A certificate is required for such test negative cattle subsequently moving interstate from a Specifically Approved Stockyard. The 45-120 day post movement test is strongly recommended.

d. Steers and spayed heifers from any herd and official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age, official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age which are not parturient or postparturient, or nonvaccinated cattle less than 18 months of age from nonquarantined herds can move without test or certification restrictions.

e. Official vaccinates under 12 months of age from quarantined herds with an approved written individual herd plan may move without restriction until January 1, 1983.

f. If cattle from a herd not known to be affected and if the cattle being moved have not changed ownership and are not changing ownership, and if the cattle are from herds which have had a complete herd test within 12 months and if any cattle which were added to the herd after the herd test were also tested, and further, if the cattle being moved have not come in contact with cattle not meeting these requirements, then the additional testing requirements of D, 3 for intrastate and interstate movements are not required. The requirement for a complete herd test, including additions, within the previous 12 months may be waived with written concurrence of officials in each State. (The intent of this exception is to allow grazing associations, farmers, and ranchers to follow normal ranching operations although crossing jurisdictional boundaries during such movements without subjecting their cattle to unnecessary handling and testing.)

g. It is recommended that all female breeding stock moving interstate, especially from higher incidence States, be calfhood vaccinated.

## Part VII--Class B Status

Introduction: Under movement requirements for cattle from nonquarantined herds in all classes of States, the following cattle are specifically exempt from "testing for movement requirements" by definition in Part I, D, c. Test-Eligible cattle; cattle under 18 months of age (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of temporary incisor teeth; steers and spayed heifers; official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age unless they are heavy springers or have calved; official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age as evidenced by the absence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth unless they are heavy springers or have calved; cattle moving directly to slaughter; and cattle moving directly from certified herds. Movement requirements for other cattle under this classification are in this Part under paragraph "D".

A. Size of Area - Usually an entire State. A State may request a two-area classification.

The following specific criteria will be met as the conditions of a recommendation for approval of two-area classification within a State:

1. Legislative authority exists for maintaining separate areas within the State.

2. Regulatory authority exists to maintain separate areas within the State.

3. Resources exist and have been committed to maintain separate areas.

4. A creditable method for controlling the movements of animals across the boundary has been demonstrated. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will review the procedures with the requesting State.

B. Length of Classification - Indefinite. States shall document program status by a 12 month special (annual) report. The special report shall disclose the following information:

1. Herd and cattle population at risk and the source of this information;

2. Dates of period reported;

3. Number of BRT rounds;

4. Number MCI tests; (report slaughter MCI and all other MCI separately)

5. Number MCI reactors;

6. Number MCI reactors traced by category such as - to herd of origin and tested with reactors; to herd of origin and test with negative results; to out of State origins; to known infected herds;



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7. Number eligible cattle slaughtered and number of testable blood samples collected.

8. Number of herds infected with field strain B. abortus during reporting period.

9. Number and results of blood testing in other species of domestic animals.

(Items 1 through 9 are to be reported on revised VS Form 4-1, Application for Status. Almost all information is available on VS Form 4-33D, Monthly Report of Brucellosis Eradication Activities on file in each State.)

10. A narrative description of epidemiologic surveillance investigations and results; MCI investigations and results including number unable to trace due to lack of manmade identification; discussion for each slaughter establishment failing to collect 95 percent blood samples from eligible cattle; specific adherence to other UM&R standards.

Special reports disclosing apparent deficiencies shall be reviewed by VS and State officials to determine the correct status for the State. Special reports may cover any 12 consecutive months, however, no months may be unreported. A State may request advancement at any time the 12 month special report meets the requirements for the higher class.

### C. Standards to attain and maintain Class B Status -

#### 1. Surveillance -

a. Milk Ring Test (BRT) - The milk ring test shall be conducted at least four times per year at approximately equal intervals. An epidemiologic investigation of all herds with suspicious milk ring test results shall be conducted and an approved action plan developed within 30 days of the laboratory test date. When required the initial herd blood test of the entire test-eligible herd should be completed within 30 days of completion of an approved herd plan. Loss of Class B status to Class C status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and if active legal proceedings are in progress.

Patron lists shall be reviewed to assure that all dairy herds producing commercial milk have been included in at least three of the four BRT rounds per year. The quality of the samples used for the milk ring test will be monitored at the time of collection. The milk ring test procedure will be adjusted in accordance with herd size (see Part II, X).

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### b. Market Cattle Identification Program (MCI)

(1) Coverage - All State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishments must participate in the Market Cattle Identification program. The rate of sampling of test-eligible market cattle shall be at least 95 percent at each State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishment. In cases where the 12 month collection rate is below 95 percent for specific plants, the actions taken to correct the existing situation will be evaluated in determining status. Man-made identifications (except brands and tattoos) on test-eligible cattle at time of slaughter are to be collected wherever possible and shall accompany the blood sample to the laboratory. Failure to collect such identification hampers the positive identification of many market cattle reactors. If the failure to trace reactors to the herd of origin is related to the lack of collection of various man-made identification, the MCI program will be considered deficient in the State where the blood was collected.

(2) Reactors - At least 80 percent of the market cattle reactors (including card test positive animals with or without other supporting serologic test results) during each 12 month period must be traced to the herd of origin and an investigation conducted within 30 days of official notification. In States with 20 or fewer MCI reactors, a special review may be made of justification for failure to meet tracing of 80 percent of reactors to herd of origin. When a herd blood test is indicated, it should be conducted as outlined in Part I, S, 2, b, within 30 days of official notification of market cattle test reactors or the herds shall be confined to the premises under quarantine. All market cattle test reactor herds shall be blood tested within 45 days of the official notification of the reactor unless an approved written individual herd plan is on file which provides for a herd test after a longer interval (for exceptions see Part II, W). Loss of status may occur if the herds of origin of Rivanol or CF test positive market cattle reactors are considered suspicious after a complete epidemiologic investigation and are not tested within 6 months of official notification of the market reactor. Loss of Class B status to Class C status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and if active legal proceedings are in progress.

(3) Reporting results - All MCI reactors originating in the reporting State, including the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks, and blood tests of the herds of origin are to be reported in the data when requesting advancement of status or in the annual report to maintain status. The data summarizing the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks for cattle with backtags and for cattle without backtags should be presented separately.

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### c. Epidemiologic Surveillance

(1) Adjacent herds - All adjacent herds or other herds having contact of cattle with the infected herd shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd in effect within 45 days of disclosure of infection. If a disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing a herd, consultation among the herd owner, the chief State animal health official or his representative, the epidemiologist and the owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation. The initial herd test of those herds requiring a test should be conducted within 45 days of the disclosure of infection in the index herd (for exceptions see Part II, W). Loss of Class B status to Class C status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and if active legal proceedings are in progress.

(2) Epidemiologically traced herds - All herds found by epidemiological tracing to have sold cattle into an infected herd and all herds found by the same means to have received cattle from an infected herd shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd. Such plans must be in effect within 45 days of locating the source or recipient

herd (for exceptions see Part II, W). If a disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing a herd, consultation among the herd owner, the chief State animal health official or his representative, the epidemiologist and the owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation. The initial herd test of those herds requiring a test should be conducted within 60 days of the disclosure of association with the infected herd (for exceptions see Part II, W). Loss of Class B status to Class C status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and if active legal proceedings are in progress.

### 2. Herd Infection Rate

a. States must not exceed an accumulated 12 months herd infection rate due to field strain B. abortus of 1.500 percent or 15 herds per 1,000 except in States with 1,000 or fewer herds. Infection with field strains must be assumed in each case until veterinary officials in the State show otherwise by culture or by a complete epidemiologic investigation. A special review will be made to determine if a State having a herd infection rate exceeding 1.500 percent but less than 1,000 herds should qualify for Class B status. This evaluation will include but is not be limited to consideration of the following factors.

- the number of reactor herds assumed (or proved) to be due to field strain of Brucella sp.;



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- the location of the infected herds and the distances between them, i.e. clusters of infected herds or scattered infected herds;
- whether the herds have a common source(s) or are separate outbreaks and whether secondary spread has occurred;
- whether State policies and authorities are adequate and are applied to control and eliminate the outbreaks(s);
- adequacy of the herd quarantine(s) and its enforcement;
- number of additional herds at risk of contacting brucella infection;
- whether depopulation has been used to contain outbreak(s); and
- the effectiveness of herd management practices in the infected herds to control disease spread within the herd and to other herds at risk.

b. An epidemiologic investigation on each herd with reactor cattle shall be conducted within 45 days to identify potential sources of infection. All such potential sources shall be contacted to determine appropriate action within an additional 30 days (for exceptions see Part II, W).

### 3. MCI Reactor Prevalence Rate

States must maintain a 12 months adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate not to exceed 3 reactors per 1,000 cattle tested (0.300 percent). On January 1, 1983, the adjusted MCI reactor rate prevalence rate will be reduced from 0.300 percent to 0.200 percent. The adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate is calculated by deleting from the numerator the market cattle reactors originating in known quarantined herds, market cattle reactors originating in herds in which all test-eligible cattle were subsequently tested and found negative for brucellosis, and market cattle reactors traced to out-of-State origins.

### 4. Uniform Methods and Rules Compliance

a. A State must maintain effective implementation of UM&R requirements as judged by administrative review and epidemiologic evaluation.

b. A State must make continued progress as judged over a two year period in reducing prevalence of brucellosis as determined by epidemiologic evaluation.

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c. Failure to maintain minimum procedural standards as defined in the UM&R may be cause to reclassify the State to Class C Status. Prior to removal of status the State may request a peer group review (Part II, V, 5) at their expense. The State and Federal officials in charge of program activities will be notified in writing of any apparent deficiencies that may affect the status of the State classification. The State and Federal officials in charge of the program activities will determine and describe in writing the corrective actions to be taken. The response must include a schedule for making any needed corrective actions. Excessive herd infection rates due to field strains of brucella or excessive adjusted market cattle reactor rates will be cause for immediate loss of status. Class B status may be regained by requalifying as for initial Class B status or, if appropriate, when all deficiencies causing the loss of status have been corrected and a minimum of 6 months has elapsed demonstrating the effectiveness of the corrective action(s).

D. Movement of cattle within or from Class B States for the following purposes.

### 1. Feeding

a. Interstate or intrastate movement into quarantined feedlots or intrastate movement into quarantined pastures. Interstate movement to Class Free States are not permitted for this purpose because quarantined feedlots are not recognized in Class Free States.

(1) Exposed cattle from quarantined herds, except steers and spayed heifers, must be "S" hot iron branded before movement and accompanied by an "S" brand permit.

(2) Test-eligible cattle from nonquarantined herds (excluding Certified Brucellosis Free Herds) must be tested within 30 days before movement or be "S" hot iron branded and accompanied by an "S" brand permit. Test eligible cattle moving interstate on an official negative test must also have a certificate.

b. Interstate or intrastate movement into other feedlots - requirements are the same as for breeding cattle.

### 2. Immediate slaughter

a. Cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herds may move to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or to State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained.

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b. Exposed cattle from quarantined herds shall be "S" hot iron branded and move with "S" brand permit to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or to State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter. In lieu of "S" branding cattle may move directly to slaughter from a Specifically Approved Stockyard or a State approved livestock market or a farm of origin in sealed vehicles accompanied by an "S" brand permit. Exceptions to the "S" branding and "S" brand permits are allowed for finished fed heifers moving directly to immediate slaughter and for exposed cattle where movement to slaughter does not require rail or motor carrier transportation.

c. Test-eligible cattle originating in nonquarantined herds (excluding Certified Brucellosis Free Herds), may move directly to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter without "S" hot iron brand or "S" brand permit. "S" brands and "S" brand permits will be required from such livestock markets to slaughter. In lieu of "S" branding, cattle may move directly to slaughter from such livestock markets in sealed vehicles accompanied by an "S" brand permit or be tested negative within 30 days prior to movement.

d. Test-eligible cattle originating from dealers concentration points for slaughter shall be "S" hot iron branded and move with "S" brand permit to a recognized slaughtering establishment or through a Specifically Approved Stockyard or State approved livestock market for sale to slaughter. In lieu of "S" branding, cattle may move directly to slaughter from such livestock markets in sealed vehicles accompanied by an "S" brand permit or be tested negative within 30 days prior to movement.

e. Steers and spayed heifers from any herd and official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age, official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age which are not parturient or postparturient, or nonvaccinated cattle less than 18 months of age from nonquarantined herds can move without test or certification restrictions.

### 3. Breeding cattle

a. Test eligible cattle from Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds can move without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained. A certificate is required for interstate movement. It is recommended that the cattle be tested on the premises of destination 45-120 days postmovement.

b. Test-eligible cattle from other nonquarantined herds may move interstate if they have a negative test within 30 days and a certificate prior to interstate movement. A permit for entry is required from the receiving State prior to movement if moved from a farm of origin directly to the farm of destination. Cattle may be moved interstate from a farm of



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origin without a certificate and permit for entry directly to a Specifically Approved Stockyard for the required negative test. A certificate is required for such test negative cattle subsequently moving interstate from a Specifically Approved Stockyard. A permit for entry is required from the receiving State prior to movement from the stockyard. The cattle must be quarantined at destination with a retest 45-120 days postmovement.

c. Test-eligible cattle from other nonquarantined herds may move intrastate if they have a negative test within 30 days prior to movement. The negative test may be performed at Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets which have approved testing laboratory facilities. A retest on the premises of destination 45 to 120 days after movement is strongly recommended. No certificate is required.

d. Steers and spayed heifers from any herd and official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age, official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age which are not parturient or postparturient, or nonvaccinated cattle less than 18 months of age from nonquarantined herds can move without test or certification restrictions.

e. Official vaccinates under 12 months of age from quarantined herds with an approved written individual herd plan may move without restriction until January 1, 1983.

f. If cattle are from a herd not known to be affected, and if the cattle being moved have not changed ownership and are not changing ownership, and if the cattle are from herds which have had a complete herd test within 12 months and if any cattle which were added to the herd after the herd test were also tested, and further, if the cattle being moved have not come in contact with cattle not meeting these requirements, then the additional testing requirements of D, 3 for intrastate and interstate movements are not required. The requirement for a complete herd test, including additions, within the previous 12 months may be waived with written concurrence of officials in each State. (The intent of this exception is to allow grazing associations, farmers, and ranchers to follow normal ranching operations although crossing jurisdictional boundaries during such movements without subjecting their cattle to unnecessary handling and testing.)

g. It is recommended that all female breeding stock moving interstate, especially from higher incidence States, be calfhood vaccinated.

## Part VIII--Class C Status

Introduction: Under movement requirements for cattle from nonquarantined herds in all classes of States, the following cattle are specifically exempt from "testing for movement requirements" by definition in Part I, D, c. Test-Eligible cattle; cattle under 18 months of age (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of temporary incisor teeth; steers and spayed heifers; official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age unless they are heavy springers or have calved; official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age as evidenced by the absence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth unless they are heavy springers or have calved; cattle moving directly to slaughter; and cattle moving directly from certified herds. Movement requirements for other cattle under this classification are in this Part under paragraph "D".

A. Size of Area--Usually an entire State. A State may request a two-area classification.

The following specific criteria will be met as the conditions of a recommendation for approval of two-area classification within a State:

1. Legislative authority exists for maintaining separate areas within the State.

2. Regulatory authority exists to maintain separate areas within the State.

3. Resources exist and have been committed to maintain separate areas.

4. A creditable method for controlling the movements of animals across the boundary has been demonstrated. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will review the procedures with the requesting State.

B. Length of Classification - Indefinite. States shall document program status by a 12 month special (annual) report. The special report shall disclose the following information:

1. Herd and cattle population at risk and the source of this information;
2. Dates of period reported;
3. Number of BRT rounds;
4. Number MCI tests; (report slaughter MCI and all other MCI separately)
5. Number MCI reactors;

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6. Number MCI reactors traced by category such as - to herd of origin and tested with reactors; to herd of origin and test with negative results; to out of State origins; to known infected herds;

7. Number eligible cattle slaughtered and number of testable blood samples collected.

8. Number of herds infected with field strain B. abortus during reporting period.

9. Number and results of blood testing in other species of domestic animals.

(Items 1 through 9 are to be reported on revised VS Form 4-1, Application for Status. Almost all information is available on VS Form 4-33D, Monthly Report of Brucellosis Eradication Activities on file in each State.)

10. A narrative description of epidemiologic surveillance investigations and results; MCI investigations and results including number unable to trace due to lack of manmade identification; discussion for each slaughter establishment failing to collect 95 percent blood samples from eligible cattle; specific adherence to other UM&R standards.

Special reports disclosing apparent deficiencies shall be reviewed by VS and State officials to determine the correct status for the State. Special reports may cover any 12 consecutive months, however, no months may be unreported. A State may request advancement at any time the 12 month special report meets the requirements for the higher class.

### C. Standards to maintain Class C status

#### 1. Surveillance

a. Milk Ring Test (BRT) - The milk ring test shall be conducted at least four times per year at approximately equal intervals. An epidemiologic investigation of all herds with suspicious milk ring test results shall be conducted and an approved action plan developed within 30 days of the laboratory test date. When required the initial herd blood test of all test eligible cattle should be conducted within 30 days of the completion of an approved herd plan.

Patron lists shall be reviewed to assure that all dairy herds producing commercial milk have been included in at least three of the four BRT rounds per year. The quality of the samples used for the milk ring test will be monitored at the time of collection. The milk ring test procedure will be adjusted in accordance with the herd size (see Part II, X).



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### b. Market Cattle Identification Program (MCI)

(1) Coverage - All State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishments must participate in the Market Cattle Identification program. The rate of sampling of test-eligible market cattle shall be at least 95 percent at each State or Federally inspected slaughtering establishment. In cases where the 12 months collection rate is below 95 percent for specific plants, the actions taken to correct the existing situation will be evaluated in determining status. Man-made identification (except brands and tattoos) on test-eligible cattle at time of slaughter are to be collected whenever possible and shall accompany the blood sample to the laboratory. Failure to collect such identification hampers the positive identification of many market cattle reactors. If the failure to trace reactors to the herd of origin is related to the lack of collection of man-made identification, the MCI program will be considered deficient in the State where the blood was collected.

(2) Reactors - At least 80 percent of the market cattle reactors (including card test positive animals with or without other supporting serologic test results) during each 12 month period must be traced to the herd of origin and an investigation conducted as outlined in Part I, S, 2, b, within 30 days of official notification. When a herd blood test is indicated, it should be conducted within 30 days of official notification of market cattle test reactors or the herds shall be confined to the premises under quarantine. All market cattle test reactor herds shall be blood tested within 45 days of the official notification the reactor unless an approved written individual herd plan is on file which provides for a herd test after a longer interval (for exceptions see Part II, W). Loss of status may occur if the herds of origin of Rivanol or CF test positive market cattle reactors are considered suspicious after a complete epidemiologic investigation and are not tested within 6 months of official notification of the market reactor. Loss of status may not occur if legal action has been taken by the State to obtain a test and if active legal proceedings are in progress.

(3) Reporting Results - All MCI reactors originating in the reporting State, including the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks, and blood tests of the herds of origin are to be reported in the data with the annual report. The data summarizing the successful and unsuccessful tracebacks for cattle with backtags and for cattle without backtags should be presented separately.

### c. Epidemiologic surveillance

(1) Adjacent herds - All adjacent herds or other herds having contact of cattle with the infected herd shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd in effect within 45 days of disclosure of infection. If a disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing the

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herd, consultation among the herd owner, the chief State animal health official, or his representative, the epidemiologist and the herd owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation. The initial herd test of those herds requiring a test should be conducted within 60 days of the disclosure of infection in the index herd (for exceptions see Part II, W).

(2) Epidemiologically traced herds - All herds found by epidemiologic tracing to have sold cattle into an infected herd and all herds found by the same means to have received cattle from an infected herd shall have an approved action plan for testing or monitoring the herd. Such plans must be in effect within 45 days of locating the source or recipient herd (for exceptions see Part II, W). If a disagreement occurs regarding the necessity for testing the herd, consultation among the herd owner, the chief State animal health official or his representative, the epidemiologist and the herd owner's veterinarian if requested, will be held to resolve the situation. The initial herd test of those herds requiring a test should be conducted within 60 days of disclosure of association with the infected herd (for exceptions see Part II, W).

### 2. Herd Infection Rate

a. In States with 1,000 or more herds the accumulated 12 months herd infection rate due to field Strain B. abortus exceeds 1.500 percent or 15 herds per 1,000. A special review will be conducted in States with smaller herd populations but with herd infection rates exceeding 1.500 percent to determine if they should be included as a Class C State. Infection with field strain must be assumed in each case until veterinary officials in the State show otherwise by culture or by a complete epidemiologic investigation.

b. An epidemiologic investigation on each herd with reactor cattle shall be conducted within 45 days to identify potential sources of infection. All such potential sources shall be contacted to determine appropriate action within an additional 30 days (for exceptions see Part II, W).

### 3. MCI Reactor Prevalence Rate

The 12 months adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate exceeds three reactors per 1,000 cattle tested (0.300 percent). On January 1, 1983, the adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate will be reduced from 0.300 percent to 0.200 percent. The adjusted MCI reactor prevalence rate is calculated by deleting from the numerator the market cattle reactors originating in known quarantined herds, market cattle reactors originating in herds in which all test-eligible cattle were subsequently tested and found negative for brucellosis, and market cattle reactors traced to out-of-State origins.

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### 4. Uniform Methods and Rules Compliance

a. A State must maintain effective implementation of the UM&R requirements as judged by administrative review and epidemiologic evaluation.

b. A State must make continued progress as judged over a two year period in reducing prevalence of brucellosis as determined by epidemiologic evaluation.

c. Failure to maintain minimum procedural standards as defined in the UM&R may be cause to reclassify the State as a Federal quarantine area. Prior to removal of status the State may request a peer group review (part II, V, 5) at their expense. The State and Federal officials in charge of program activities will be notified in writing of any apparent deficiencies that may affect the status of the State classification. The State and Federal officials in charge of the program activities will determine and describe in writing the corrective actions to be taken. The response must include a schedule for making any needed corrective actions. Class C status may be regained when all of the deficiencies causing the loss of status have been corrected and a minimum of 6 months has elapsed demonstrating the effectiveness of the corrective action(s).

D. Movement of cattle within or from Class C States for the following purposes.

#### 1. Feeding

a. Interstate or intrastate movement into quarantined feedlots or intrastate movement into quarantined pastures. Interstate movement to Class Free States are not permitted for this purpose because quarantined feedlots are not recognized in Class Free States

(1) Exposed cattle from quarantined herds, except steers and spayed heifers, must be "S" hot iron branded before movement and accompanied by an "S" brand permit.

(2) Test-eligible cattle from nonquarantined herds (excluding Certified Brucellosis Free Herds) must be tested within 30 days before movement or be "S" hot iron branded and accompanied by an "S" brand permit. Test eligible cattle moving interstate on an official negative test must also have a certificate.

b. Interstate or intrastate movement into other feedlots - requirements are the same as for breeding cattle.



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### 2. Immediate slaughter

a. Cattle from Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds may move to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained.

b. Exposed cattle from quarantined herds shall be "S" hot iron branded and move with "S" brand permit to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or to State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter. In lieu of "S" branding, cattle may move directly to slaughter from such livestock markets or a farm of origin in sealed vehicles accompanied by an "S" brand permit. Exceptions to the "S" branding and "S" brand permits are allowed for finished fed heifers moving directly to immediate slaughter and for exposed cattle where movement to slaughter does not require rail or motor carrier transportation.

c. Test-eligible cattle originating in nonquarantined herds (excluding Certified Brucellosis Free Herds) may move directly to recognized slaughtering establishments or to Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter without "S" hot iron brand or "S" brand permit. "S" brands and "S" brand permits will be required from such livestock markets to slaughter. In lieu of "S" branding, cattle may move directly to slaughter from such livestock markets in sealed vehicles accompanied by an "S" brand permit or be tested negative within 30 days prior to movement.

d. Test-eligible cattle originating from dealers concentration points for slaughter shall be "S" hot iron branded and move with "S" brand permit to a recognized slaughtering establishment or through a Specifically Approved Stockyard or State approved livestock market for sale to slaughter. In lieu of "S" branding, cattle may move directly to slaughter from such livestock markets in sealed vehicles accompanied by an "S" brand permit or be tested negative within 30 days prior to movement. An exception to the "S" branding and "S" brand permit is allowed where movement to slaughter does not require rail or motor carrier transportation.

e. Steers and spayed heifers from any herd and official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age, official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age which are not parturient or postparturient, or nonvaccinated cattle less than 18 months of age from nonquarantined herds can move without test or certification restrictions.

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### 3. Breeding cattle

a. Test eligible cattle from Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds can move without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained. A certificate is required for interstate movement. It is recommended that the cattle be tested on the premises of destination 45-120 days postmovement.

b. Test-eligible nonvaccinated cattle from other nonquarantined herds may move interstate if they have two consecutive negative tests at least 60 days apart. The second negative test must be within 30 days prior to movement. The first test is valid for 12 months. A certificate is required from the State of origin and a permit for entry is required from the receiving State prior to interstate movement from a farm of origin directly to the farm of destination. Cattle may be moved interstate from a farm of origin without a certificate and prior permit for entry directly to a Specifically Approved Stockyard for the second negative test. A certificate is required for such test negative cattle subsequently moving interstate from a Specifically Approved Stockyard. A permit for entry is required from the receiving State prior to movement from the stockyards. The cattle must be quarantined at destination with a retest 45-120 days postmovement.

c. Test-eligible vaccinated cattle from other nonquarantined herds may move interstate with only one negative test within the preceeding 30 days followed by quarantine at destination and retest within 45 to 120 days. A certificate from the State of origin and a permit for entry from the receiving State are required prior to interstate movement if the cattle move from a farm of origin directly to the farm of destination. Cattle may be moved interstate from a farm of origin without a certificate and permit for entry directly to a Specifically Approved Stockyard for the required negative test. A certificate is required for such test negative cattle moving interstate from a Specifically Approved Stockyard. A permit for entry is required from the receiving State prior to movement from the stockyards.

d. Test-eligible cattle from other nonquarantined herds may move intrastate if they have a negative test within 30 days prior to movement. The negative test may be performed at Specifically Approved Stockyards or State approved livestock markets with approved testing laboratory facilities. A retest on the premises of destination 45 to 120 days after movement is strongly recommended. No certificate is required.

e. Steers and spayed heifers from any herd and official calfhood vaccinates of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age, official calfhood vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age which are not parturient or postparturient, or nonvaccinated cattle less than 18 months of age from nonquarantined herds can move without test or certification restrictions.

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f. Official vaccinates under 12 months of age from quarantined herds with an approved written individual herd plan may move without restriction until January 1, 1983.

g. If the cattle are from herds not known to be affected, and if the cattle being moved have not changed ownership and are not changing ownership, and if the cattle are from herds which have had a complete negative herd test within 12 months and if any cattle which were added to the herd after the herd test were also tested, and further, if the cattle being moved have not come in contact with cattle not meeting these requirements, then the additional testing requirements of D, (3) for intrastate and interstate movements are not required. (The intent of this exception is to allow grazing associations, farmers, and ranchers to follow normal ranching operations although crossing jurisdictional boundaries during such movements without subjecting their cattle to unnecessary handling and testing.)

h. It is recommended that all female breeding stock moving interstate, especially from higher incidence States, be calfhood vaccinated.







